

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COMMONWEALTH LAND TITLE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendant.

Case No.: 2:19-cv-00803-GMN-EJY

ORDER

Pending before the Court is the Motion to Extend Stay, (ECF No. 26), filed by Defendant Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company (“Defendant”). Plaintiff Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“Plaintiff”) filed a Response, (ECF No. 27), and Defendant filed a Reply, (ECF No. 29).

Also pending before the Court is Plaintiff’s Countermotion to Lift Stay, (ECF No. 28). Defendant filed a Response, (ECF No. 30), and Plaintiff filed a Reply, (ECF No. 31).

For the reasons discussed herein, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant’s Motion to Extend Stay, and **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion to Lift Stay.

This case arises out of the numerous and long-standing HOA foreclosure actions prevalent in Nevada. Currently at issue in these types of cases is whether a title insurance claim involving an HOA assessment lien, and subsequent foreclosure sale, was covered by the corresponding title insurance policy. (Order 1:25–27, ECF No. 18). The parties dispute how to interpret the standard form language in the 1992 American Land Title Association (“ALTA”) loan policy of title insurance and the California Land Title Association (“CLTA”) 100/ALTA 9

1 endorsement. (Mot. Extend Stay 3:23–4:5, ECF No. 26). In 2019, the Court granted a stay in
2 many of the title insurance cases, including this one, pending the Ninth Circuit’s resolution of
3 *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Fidelity National Title Ins. Co.*, Ninth Cir. Case No. 19-17332 (Dist.
4 Ct. Case No. 3:19-cv-00241-MMD-WGC) (the “*Wells Fargo II* Appeal”), which the parties
5 anticipated would interpret the “cookie cutter” policy language at issue in the 1992 ALTA loan
6 policy and the CLTA 100/ALTA 9 endorsement. (See Stipulation 2:11–14, ECF No. 17); (Mot.
7 Extend Stay 3:23–4:5). However, the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal concluded without reaching the
8 policy interpretation issue. (See Memorandum/Opinion of USCA, *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v.*
9 *Fidelity National Title Insurance Company*, Case No. 3:19-cv-00241-MMD-CSD (D. Nev.
10 2019), ECF No. 17) (vacating and remanding the district court’s order granting a motion to
11 dismiss without leave to amend). Defendant now claims that *PennyMac Corp. v. Westcor Land*
12 *Title Ins. Co.*, Nev. Sup. Ct. Case No. 83737 (Eighth Judicial District Case No. A-18-781257-
13 C) (the “*PennyMac* Appeal”), which is currently pending in the Nevada Supreme Court, will
14 shed light on the policy language because it also concerns the 1992 ALTA loan policy and the
15 CLTA 100/ALTA 9 endorsement. (Mot. Extend Stay 3:12–20). See also *PennyMac Corp. v.*
16 *Westcor Land Title Ins. Co.*, No. A-18-781257-C, 2021 WL 5492852, at *9–15, 21 (Nev. Dist.
17 Ct. Oct. 22, 2021).

18 A district court’s power to stay a proceeding is “incidental to the power inherent in every
19 court” to manage its docket and promote the efficient use of judicial resources. *Landis v. North*
20 *American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). However, “[o]nly in rare circumstances will a litigant
21 in one cause be compelled to stand aside while a litigant in another settles the rule of law that
22 will define the rights of both,” and a party seeking such a stay must “make out a clear case of
23 hardship or inequity in being required to go forward, if there is even a fair possibility that the
24 stay for which he prays will work damage to someone else.” *Id.* In considering whether a
25 “*Landis Stay*” is warranted, the Court weighs “the competing interests which will be affected

1 by the granting or refusal to grant a stay.” *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th
2 Cir. 2005). Those competing interests are: (1) the possible damage which may result from a
3 stay, (2) hardships or inequities a party may suffer if required to go forward, and (3) the
4 “orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof,
5 and questions of law” which could be expected to result from a stay. *Id.*

6 Here, the Court finds that the benefits of continuing the stay outweigh any possible
7 hardships of lifting it. After a review of the issues at stake in the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal, the
8 *PennyMac* Appeal, and this case, it appears to the Court that the *PennyMac* Appeal may
9 provide the exact interpretation of the 1992 ALTA loan policy and the CLTA 100/ALTA 9
10 endorsement that the parties originally sought from the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal. The parties
11 themselves agreed that waiting for these interpretations from the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal “will
12 not prejudice either of the Parties, and that a stay of the instant action will best serve the
13 interests of judicial economy (given the possibility the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals’ decision
14 on the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal might affect the disposition of this case).” (Stipulation 2:20–23).
15 The Court finds no reason why waiting for the same interpretations from the *PennyMac* Appeal
16 would now cause prejudice or fail to serve the interests of judicial economy, especially when
17 considering that Plaintiff has not identified any hardship, other than the passage of time, that it
18 will suffer by continuing the stay. Therefore, the “orderly course of justice” in this matter is
19 best served by continuing the stay while the Nevada Supreme Court considers the *PennyMac*
20 Appeal. *Lockyer*, 398 F.3d at 1110.

21 Accordingly,

22 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant’s Motion to Extend Stay, (ECF No. 26), is
23 **GRANTED.**

24 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Countermotion to Lift Stay, (ECF No.
25 28), is **DENIED.**

1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the parties shall file a Joint Status Report every 90
2 days, beginning on March 13, 2023, addressing the status of the *PennyMac* Appeal.

3 **DATED** this 12 day of January, 2023.

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Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge
United States District Court